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Imbrelles, Paracolo and Walking-balche.

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MEETER ETOURNEAU & CO. ACCESTA No. 20 NOT BY MARC

Fire-Proof Bafes.

THE SAFE CONTROVERSY.—An unexpected stop put to the newspaper blowlog about Safe, and the authors brought right square up to the place they so much decaded, namely, out of the smore into the First. Read the following OFFICIAL NOTICE:

OFFICIAL NOTICE:

The Exhibitors of Safes are informed that a trial will be had, under the triblicare contribute the necessary funds for the purpose of preparing a place and the fuel, and other expenses attending the trial. An answer directed to this office is desired without delay.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr. (Commissioners B.P. JOHNSON, SAM'L WEBBER.)

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NOTICE.—Dr. R. BELDEN has recumed his pro-fession in this city, at No. 5 Great Jonesse, giving special atten-tion to Diseases of the Lungs (Consumption) and Diseases of Females Office born from 10 to 3 P. M.

Office boars from 16 to 3 F M

THUE SCIENCE.—Dr. GILBERT, No. 483

Erondwar, will remove THIS MORNING, at 16 o'clock, a part
of a Cancer and Shull Boars, (self-hout the kuife,) of a patient, who
the tiremoved before with the kuife. The public are invited to

Paints, Glass, &r.

Lince Goods and Embroideries.

No. 58 Broadway.

Linea Cambrie Goods Importers.)

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PATRICK & TAILER (Seam Marble Wortz). No. 30 Girconwich-st. LISWORTH & Co., No. 104 Murray-st., offer for I mis at the manufacturers' not each or neual credit prices a full association of GLIS and PALISTS, and respectfully invite the stretch of Merchante and Common to the following articles: Sperm Oil, Winter Bleached and Unbleached. Sporm Candies: E-plant Oil, Winter Bleached and Unbleached. Administrate do, While Oil, Winter Bleached and Unbleached. War Candies. Rained Oil, Bleached and Unbleached. War Candies. Rained Oil, Bleached and Unbleached.

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ZINC PAINT—The undersagned, agents for the sale of White Gays of Ziac manufactured by the Pennsylvania and Lebish Ziac Co. are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would have the particular attention of the trade to the evident to the evident to the evident operation or where of American manufacture, and the most essent accompanion with the heat of foreign. Dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired analysis of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for jurious great body and unitaries whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the nose liberal feeding.

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DANAMA TRABBIT TICKETS -- A. M. HINE. DEPARTED LINE to AUSTRALIA Passages

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TEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW
YORK and BREMEN BREMEN MAIL LINE. The side
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Passing from New York to Bermen.
First Class.

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For freight or passage apply to OELBICHS & Co. No 53 Broad-st

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CLEVELAND and TOLEDO RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4. 1835, Passenger Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Cleveland at ... 500 A.M., 3.00 and 7.45 P.M., Leave Cleveland at ... 500 A.M., 3.00 and 7.45 P.M., Leave Toledo at ... 9.10 A.M., 3.00 p.M. and 1 A.M., Ferming in connection with Lake Share and Michigan Southern and Northern Indians Railroad. The Daily Trains between Buffels, Dunkirk and Chicago, connecting also at Option with Manifeld and Saudusky Railroad; connecting also at Option with Manifeld and Saudusky Railroad; connecting also at Option with Manifeld and Saudusky Railroad; connecting also at Option with Manifeld and Saudusky Railroad; connecting also at Option with Manifeld and Saudusky Roman Connection open to Sandusky.

Leave Ohio City at ... 11 A.M. and 3.45 P.M., Leave Sandusky 8... 7 A.M. and 4.25 P.M., Office C. and T. R.R., Cleveland, Nov. 5 1835.

Office C. and T. R.R., Cleveland, Nov. 5 1835.

NOTICE.—Change of Hour.—On and after MON

NOTICE.—Change of Hour.—On and after MON DAY, Oct 24, the loats of the FALL RIVER LINE will leave New-York at 40'clock, being one hour earlier tian heretofore.

W. BORDEN, Agent.

FROM FOOT of PECK-SLIP.—November, 1853.
For Shrewsbury, Long Branch Highland Dock Ocean House,
Port Weshington, Mount's Dock Brown's Dock, Middletown, and
Red Brok. The new und epichtid steamer ALIGE C. Patick, Capt.
A. R. Haggerty, will leave feet of Peck-slip, Zast Biver, daily, as
follows:

TATEN ISLAND FERRY, foot of Whitehall-st.—
ARANGEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.—Fare 61 cents to
QUARANTINE, STAPLETON VANDERBILT LANDING. On
and after Sept. 1, 1858, the Boats will leave every bour as follows:
Leave Staten Island.
Leave New York.
From 6 A.M. to 7 F.M.
From 6 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Night boat from New-York, 114 o'clock. Fare 125 cents, examuters included.

HYDROPATHIC SCHOOL and CLINIQUE.—A Medical Children will be held at the Lecture Room, No. 15 Leightest, each FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at which all patients who come before the class will be examined and prescribed for gratui-

HYDROPATHIC and HYGIENIC INSTITUTE,
No. 15 Laghten.-R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor: Drs. G.
H. TAYLOR and J. L. HOSFORD, Assistants. Accommoditations for
100 patients. The School Department commences November 1. MRS. GOVE NICHOLS and Mrs. TORBET, Water Cure Physicians, attend to consultations and city practice, at No. 31 Amoset., and No. 63 Walkerst., and supply water cura looks and internuents.

A LL PAIN CURED LIKE MAGIC.—Dr. ROSE'S PAIN.CURE2 gives great satisfaction. This medicine is truly woncerful in its heppy effect. It curve toothoothe, en-actas sprains, brailes a children capped hands pails in the back, littles, eider iread; stomach or lowels. It is the best thing in the world for curing colds, any throat, rheamstain or entil scot from a cold. It is truly the "wonder of the age," in its giving inneedlate relief to all pain. In bottles, 123, 23, and discents. Call at Mo 24, Collarest, two door trues Breadway; CODDINOTON'S, RINGS, Dr. COIDN'S, and BRISHAM & MILLER'S Dring Stares.

GARLOLL & RUTCHINSON (important). No. 50 Broadway

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Experiment cross from late improvements and discover
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STARR FELLOWS & Co. (medicine (purely regetable) is without exception the most star-ple and effectual for the curs of Dvepenia that has ever been brought before the public. A fair trial of its good qualities is only asked to have it appreciated. References can be seen at the office of the subseriber from many who have used it with perfect success. Sold at the low price of 25 cents a vial by JOHN CHICLESTER. No. 100 Well-st., up stairs.

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DR. QUIMBY's MEDICAL ELECTRO GAL-Erockway - Fo: the treatment of Rhomartiem, one door east of lourers. Cancers, Tumors, epinal complicate, Fermis compliants, Nervices effections, and all Chronic diseases. Office hours, from 9 to 12, from 3 to 5, and from 7 to 8 in the evening.

DR. BANNING MEDICAL and MECHANICO SURGICAL INSTITUTE. No. 21 Mercer-st., N.Y.—For No. treatment of Chronic Deceme, and for the application of his Body Braces, Spino-Shoulder Brace, Spinal Props. Brace Trasses, Felival Girdles, File Springs, and Traveling Companion, for the error of Vocal, Pelmonary, Digestive, Nervous, Spinal and Female Complains, and for Reputers. Drooping and Languar, size, for the support of Indies, enclent and during confinement.

FOR the PILES.—Dr. UPHAM® ELECTUARY, (an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distribution).

In internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing com-plaint. For some of the most astonishing cures on record, see Pan-phiets to be had grain of the Proprietor, at his Medical Office, (for consultation and solvier in all diseases,) No 377 4th-st., 34 door from Howery, between Howery and Broadway.

GOURAUD" LIQUID HAIR-DYE is positively OURAUD* LIQUID HAIR-DYE is positively between the control of without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented by GOURAUD'S canabiland reputation as a Chemical Philosopher is a giverantee that it is so. This Dye never stains the skin, requires no drying is the son, no trouble, and moreover possess the chiralize property of nourishing the half, reaking it soft and nice. Equally renowned is GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, for coring tan pumpies, freekies, sallowness, chapter cacks, chairs and all skin deformative. POUDIE SUBTILE uproofs half from low first-heads, apper lips or any part of the body LiqUID R-SUGF for sale chemical properties. POUDIE SUBTILE uproofs half from low first-heads as apper lips or any part of the body LiqUID R-SUGF for pale chemical and lips. Half GLOSS RESTORATIVE and LILUY WISTER. Example only at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, 67 walker-st. next fronders, and 19 Weshinstones. Boston.

H ORNES! HORSES! HORSES!—A strong Linimerst expectably adapted to the libers, to best and strengther, and the control of the public will find to Dr. E.E.

I SLL NOT PERF my ONGUEST any more—all IMPORTANT NOTICE to PHYSICIANS, SUIL

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M.RS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES is not fill the said content of a desired as in price of the said content of the said cont

CORPORATION NOTICE for the REDEMPTION of LANDS and TENEMENTS sold for TAXES and CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, morty upon, is seen and persons otherwise interasted in the Lorde and Tenements sold in June, 1820, for the non-payment of Croton Water sent, for the year commencing May 1, 1820, and could not April 90, 1851; and for the faxes of the year 1830, i.e., that detailed axaments of each land send tenements as have not been redeemed from the sold and published in the City of New Fork. Such detailed examinate discribe the lands and tenements sold, and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will explire, &c., &c. Copless of said detailed statements can be had by applying to the Controller's Often New York. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller's Often.—Controller's Often.

April Brax-Dated New York, the Transport of the Surrogate of the Centry of New York, Notice is the reby given to all persons having chains against WILLIAM H. HALSTEAD, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with voncher; theread for the subscribers at the office of Peasson S. Halstead No. 194 Forest Lates to the temperature of the subscribers at the office of Peasson S. Halstead No. 194 Forest Lates to the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-inst day of April next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of October, 1826.

off April next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of October, 1826.

off April next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of October, 1826.

off April next.—Dated New-York of the City of New-York, on or before the Surrogate of the County, and State of New-York, on or before the Sub-thereof, to the subscribers at their residence at Yorkers, Westhester County, and State of New-York, on or before the Sub-thereof, to the subscribers at their residence at Yorkers, which are of March, Dext.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of Suptember 1836.

AMES YOUMANS, Executors.

The DUESUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is haveby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McRaE, late of the City of New-York, merchant deceased, by present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscribers, at their store, No. 117 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February nuxt.—Dated, New-York, the first day of August, 1850.

THOS. C. McRaE, Administrator, at lawfm? MARGARET McRAE, Administrator, at lawfm? The City of The City o

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William SIMPSON, late of the City of New-York, occassed, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No.129 lithew. or No.139 seme street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of Juneary next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1833. JOSEPH MERRILL.

Tork, the 11th day of July, 1833. JOSEPH MERRILL.

SARAH A. WYCKOPP, Extra

City and complaint on the sale complaint on the selections at their effect. No 52 Johnst, in the Lity of New-Yark, within twent at their efficient No 52 Johnst, in the Lity of New-Yark, within twent of the selection of the summon on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the selection of the within the time afterward, the plaintiff in this section. Did supply the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Did not the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Did New Yerk. New there is the 151a where Table New Yerk. New there is the 151a where Table New Paintiff's Attorney, No. 52 Johnst.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THE EXHIBITION

CRYSTAL PALACE.

XLIV.

SILK MANUFACTURES. [Third Article.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY FOR WEAVING We propose in the present article to attempt a brief outline of the various improvements effected in the machinery employed in the weaving of silk, from the first rude apparatus used in the production of textile fabrics generally, down to the delicate and complicated invention of Jacquard and its subsequent combination with mechanical power. There is perhaps no branch of industry which has exercised more of the higher faculties of those engaged in it; and, in tracing the successive steps by which it has arrived at the extraordinary results, both as regards beauty of texture and increased facilities of production, which it now presents to us, we are lost in admiration at the vast amount of ingenuity and perseverance that have been brought to bear upon its developement.

That the art of weaving was known at an early period to the nations of the East, we have abundant proofs in the records that have descended to us. In the hymns of the Rig-Veda, composed at least 1,200 years before the birth of Christ, allusion is made to weaver's threads;" and in the Institutes of the Hindoo law giver, Manu, it is directed that "a weaver who has received ten palas of cotton thread, shall " give them back, increased to eleven by the rice water, and the like, used in weaving." In the book of Esther, chap. i, v, 6, a description is given of the draperies in the Court of the Persian Palace at Shushan, on the occasion of the great feast given by Ahasuerus, which corresponds closely with the hangings of striped cotton cloth used throughout India at the present day, rad known under the name of purdahs. When those who are uninformed on the subject hap-

pen to take up and examine any of the lighter fabrics of the Indian loom-those delicate tissues which have been so happily compared to " webs of woven air"they are naturally led to the conclusion that the machinery by which such perfect results are attained must beer some relation in its completeness to the qualify of its productions. It will no doubt surprise quality of its productions. It will no doubt surprises them when they are cald that these weeks which the constabilities of the European manufactures, aided by the lights of medical errors, and the mechanical important and to which it has given block, have never been able to exact, are produced by beams of the clarification about terms to make the same place and a second terms that the make its place and a second terms that a different beat to the constability and a second terms that a second terms to the constability and the constability and the second terms to the constability and the second terms to the constability and the constabi

office of a batten by striking the threads of the wood or shoot close to each other.

The art of weaving varies but little, whatever may be the nature of the material which is to be made. In the weaving of silk or woolen fabries the difference in the construction of the looms lies chiefly on the greater strength and weight required in the machinery employed in the manufacture of the latter.

In order that our readers may be enabled to appreciate the value of the improvements that have been introduced in the machinery of weaving within the last century—a period that embraces nearly all the important modifications that have been effected in it—it will be necessary for us to describe the process of plain weaving, as performed by what is called the single loom. The first operation consists in laying the requisite number of threads together to form the width of the cloth. This process is termed warping. Let us suppose, by way of illustration, the width of the intended cloth to consist of 1,000 threads: then the yarn must be so unwound from the bebbins and distributed so as to form 1,000 lengths, constituting, when laid parallel, the warp of the stuff, or, in other words, the vertical threads attached to the loom. Before the invention of the warping frame the weaver was obliged to draw out the yarn from the bebbins at full length in an open field, and this method is still practiced in India and China. By this improvement a great deal of labor is saved, the threads being rapidly arranged by means of a frame revolving on a vertical axis. They are then taken off the frame and wound on a stick into a ball previous to the process of beaming, or winding them on the beam of the loom. Great care ment a great deal of labor is saved, the threads being rapidly arranged by means of a frame revolving on a vertical axis. They are then taken off the frame and wound on a stick into a ball previous to the process of bea ming, or winding them en the beam of the loom. Great care is required in laying them as evenly as possible on the loom: for this purpose a ravel or comb is used to separate them at equal distances to the intended width of the cloth. The warp-threads are then drawn or attached separately to a certain mechanism of the loom. In this process all the threads are attached to stays fixed to two frames called heddles, in such a manner that all the alternate threads can be drawn up or down by one heddle and all the rest by the other. There are three movements attending every thread of weft which the weaver throws across the warp. In the first place he preses down one of the two treadles by which one of the two heddles is depressed, thereby forming a kind of opining called the sked. Into this shed at the second movement he throws the shuttle containing the weftthread with sufficient force to drive it across the whole web. Then, at the third movement he grasps the batten, which is a kind of frame, carrying at its lower edge a comb-like piece, having as many teeth as there are threads in the warp, and with this he drives up the thread of weft is thus completed, and the weaver proceed to throw another in a similar way, but in a reverse order, that is by depressing the left treadle instead of the right, and by throwing the shuttle from left to right instead of from right to left. In the commences made of weaving the shuttle is thrown by both hands alternately, but about a century sgo a person usined Kay invented what is called the fly shuttle, in which a string and handle are so placed that the weaver can work the shuttle both ways with one hand. In which a string and handle are so placed that the weaver can work the shuttle both ways with one hand. Figure weaving is the art of producing various patterns in t

bled to produce the requisite varieties of form and color from his loom.

The silks known as shot silks are produced by the difference in color in the threads composing the warp and the weit. A stripe is a pattern in which parallel lives run either along or across the warp, while a check is an alternation of rectangles like a chesteral, or more strictly speaking, like the varieties known as Scotch plaid. The production of a stripe depends either upon the warper or the weaver; the production of a check upon both. This mode of ornamenting textile fabrics is very ancient as may be seen by the figures in Rosselini's "Egypt," many of the figures in which are attired in checkered cloths. The compartments of a checked pattern are sometimes formed by different qualities. In the twill which forms the web of satins and bombazine the weit threads pass over one warp thread and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill required; the effect of this is to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance either on the right or the wrong side of the cloth, and a smooth and glossy surface on the other, according as the one thread is crossed above or below by the weft. To produce these results more than two leaves or heddles are required, and more than two treadles to work them, and the weaver's bom is thereby rendered a much more complicated machine than two treadles to work them, and the weaver's loom is thereby rendered a much more complicated machine than that employed in plain weaving.

When the design embraces figures, flowers, or patters of any other kind, different means must be resorted to. By dividing the warp between several leaves of heddles which can be depressed at pleasure by separate treadles, threads of different colors may be either rate treadles, threads of different colors may be either concealed or brought out on the surface of the cloth, at the pleasure of the weaver. These threads may be made to change places, one with the other, so as to reveal or conceal each in such a way, as to make out the particular pattern intended. When threads of different colors or substance are employed in forming the shoot, the shuttles containing such different threads must be substituted as often as is required by the contemplated change of pattern. To effect this substitution with but little trouble or loss of time to the weaver a simple but effectual contrivance is used. One of the troughs conlittle trouble or loss of time to the weaver a simple but effectual contrivance is used. One of the troughs connected with the shuttle race is made in two parts, thus: The box forming part of the trough in which the shuttle is placed between the warp and the pecker or driver can be easily exchanged for another box furnished with a different shuttle having wound on it a threal of the kind wanted. In order to facilitate this exchange of the shuttles the moveable part of the trough is suspended from a center of motion; therefore the box on its center, and one of its divisions may be brought opposite the any one of its divisions may be brought opposite the driver so as exactly to coincide with it, and to form part of the same trough in continuation of the shuttle race. The upright bar of the shuttle box works upon a curved arm which is furnished with pegs or eatches to continu arm which is furnished with pegs or catches to contine the bar in the precise position which it should occupy. If more than three different colored threads are wanted to form the shoot there may then be two moveable boxes for the shuttles, one being placed at each end of

As in the production of twilled cloths in which the As in the production of twilled cloths in which the variety of patierns are extrusive, it was found that a greater number of heddles was required than one man could possibly manage with his feet, it was sought to meet this difficulty by some mechanical contrivance, and thus obviate the necessity of employing a second person at the loom to raise the heddles. In 1897 an invention was patented and brought into use, which effectually answered the purpose, and which, besides the economy of labor which it effected, imparted greater precision and certainty to the operations of the boom. In this apparatus, which was called a draw-lesse, the strings were so arranged that a boy could draw down strings were so arranged that a boy could draw down strings we're so arranged that a boy could fraw down the requisite warp threads preparatery to the more ment of the shuttle. As however even this improvement invelved some practical inconventance, such, for instance, as obliging the weaver to quit the boson from time to time in order to record it, now combinations were suggested by which it might be combined in each and the down to it those, the broad more added the down by was the bost adapted to the old proposed. the deale by may the beer adapted to the one proposed to the soule aspectated the increasing of each one proposed to the second of the second

the shuttle race.

The right activity he are the the hearth of the manual property of t

nently before the European public as an inventor. His attention had long been previously directed to the improvement of the machinery used in figure weaving, but owing to the part which he took in the defense of Lyons against the army of the Convention, having subjected him to proscription, his labors were interrupted for everal years, and it was not until the period just mentioned that he succeeded in completing the first of the beautiful series of inventions that have effected such a revolution in the art. The story of the difficulties that beset his path in his efforts to carry out his favorite idea, as well as of the prejudice and opposition which he had to encounter in his endeavors to bring his inventions into general use, has been too often told to need repetition here. It is consoling to the admirers of his genius to reflect that he lived long enough to overcome those obstacles, and see all those prejudices vanish.

It would occupy too much of our space and would be sides be imperfectly understood, without the aide of drawings and diagrams, were we to attempt to eater it into a detailed description of the sum in the case of the control of the

electricity to the operations of the weaver. This in-vention professes to do away with the use of compli-cated mechanism, of pattern cards, and, if we under-stend aright, of machinery almost altogether. That electricity may be rendered an important agent in the production of the pattern, we can readily imagine; but that it will effect all that is promised in this ar-nouncement we may reasonably doubt. As, however, the details of the invention are not as yet before us, the preliminary steps having been only just taken. the details of the invention are not as yet before us, the preliminary steps having been only just taken to receive the patents, it would be unfair to raise any discussion as to the principles involved in it, until we have an opportunity of informing ourselves fully as to their merits.

Having taken a rapid review of the successive improvements effected in the construction of the silk loom, it now only remains for us to consider it in combination with mechanical power, by which the labor of the lead has been in a great degree substituted, and

the hand has been in a great degree substituted, and the facilities of production largely increased.

the facilities of production largely increased.

The earliest invention of a loom for mechanical weaving was, we believe, that of a Frenchman named De Gennes, who, in 1678, constructed a rude sort of weaving machine, intended to increase the power of the common loom. Toward the close of the same century, the drawing and description of a power loom, almost indentical in construction with the celebrated invention of Dr. Cartwright, were presented to the Royal Society of London, but there is every reason to believe that this gentleman was wholly unacquainted with the fact of their existence until after he published the details of his discovery to the world. His attention had been directed to the subject by circumstances purely accidental, which occurred during a visit to Matlock in 1784, and although entirely unacquainted at the time with the common st processes used in weaving, by the April of the following year he successed in producing his first power-teem, which, though an extremely rude machine, so on received many valuable improvements. Owing to the cem, which, though an extremely rude machine, soon received many valuable improvements. Owing to the prejudices of both manufacturers and workmen, great difficulties attended its first introduction, and a mill containing about five hundred of his looms was fired by incendiaries, and burnt to the ground. Undiscouraged by this misfortune, he devoted himself realously to the improvement of his invention, and expended his whole fortune in perfecting it, but it was not until the year 179s that it forced its way into general use. One cause of the delay in its adoption was the inconvences which attended it in stopping the machinery frequently in order to dives the warp with paste or size as it unredied from the beam, which operation required a man to be employed for each boun, so that there was little or no economy of expense. Successive inventions, little or no economy of expense. Successive inventions, however, at length evercame this difficulty, and power wearing was brought to its present high state of off-

tion or certain and wooden stuffs, it being for a long time the epitation of processed uses that it could not be applied to such a dislocate texture as slik without improved to such as discounting its value. This notion, although its reason and leasuring its value. This notion although its reason are the located at one or a succession will founded at the period to make it were the period to make it will be a succession of the succession of the said of some valuable when we were has sheen by the air of some variable in overcomens in magnificary been shown to have been about a broughter in hands are some about a reason and a business. From a been are now applicable and another than the construction of both plain silks in the another and a time construct in combination with the designated appearatus, occur for the manufacture of the matter roof in the principal or the spheroidal results achieved in the remarks by the Europe Manufacturing Company of Company of Company to the about the spheroidal results achieved in the remarks by the Europe Manufacturing Company of Company in the hind that has one are noting in their industrial than country—are so the resulting in their industrial than their industrial than country—are so the resulting in their industrial than country—are so that the spreads to develop a question than their industrial transfer and the proposes to develop a question charge to be them.